

WILLIAM MILGATE
 A few hours ago he was in the city
 from New York, August 1, 1902.

LATER WITNESSES
 ON THE HORN BOTTOM.

WILLIAM MILGATE, who was the police chief
 of the city, was the first to see the
 body. He was on duty at the
 police station, and was on duty
 at the time of the shooting. He
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HENRY A. FARMER

Camp of the Frontier, Fort Laramie, July 19th, 1880.

Brother Hyde: agreeable to your request and as opportunity offers we have thought proper to address you from this point and give you a general outline of our journey, thus far, and our present condition as we are informed you left the river on the 3d day of June moved on without interruption till we arrived at Salt Creek, there we had to build a raft to cross our wagons on, which detained us two days and a half—got all over safe. Here we had two cases of measles but they did not spread in the camp, although numbers were exposed, from here we pursued our journey again over fine roads, plenty of water and grass, and reached the Plate Bottom on the 14th, all in good health. On the 23d we reached Fort Kearney—here a spirit of Division crept in among us. But by the energy and eloquence of Capt. Andrus, union was soon restored, and now we are all here in general good health, and a good spirit prevailing amongst us. We have had no sickness, with the exception of two or three cases of diarrhea, which was soon checked. On the 2d of July, we reached the South Fork, Lower Crossing—found the water in places four feet deep and very wide. On the 3d, we succeeded in crossing nearly all our wagons over without accident or injury to our goods; next day we got over, dried our wagons, and moved out a few miles. Until now the grass has been abundant; but since we have been on the north fork, it is only in places we find sufficient for our teams.

A number of our cattle have become lame, and we have been under the necessity of creating a blacksmith's forge to make shoes in order to shoe them; we have been obliged to leave several, and two or three very old oxen, that when the grass began to fall could go no farther. But still we are in good traveling condition, and intend to prosecute our journey as fast as circumstances will permit. When it is possible we rest every Sabbath day, meet together, to hear a discourse partake of the sacrament, &c., and every two weeks we stop Saturday and Sunday; clean out our wagons, wash, &c. The roads have been very good with the exception of a few places heavy dragging in sand; our teams look well; and we think we are in a prosperous condition. We send you the number of persons and animals belonging to the camp: We number

51 wagons,	206 persons,
9 horses,	6 mules,
184 head of oxen,	122 cows,
46 sheep,	6 yearlings,
19 dogs,	1 pig,
2 ducks.	

We have found that a great many of our wagons are too heavily loaded. We would advise by all means to bring light strong wagons with from 1200 to 1800 pounds, and sufficient team, that if one yoke should give out the others could draw it. Our heavy cattle from six to ten years old that were not broken down have stood the trip equally if not better than younger. As near as we can judge from what graves we have seen and have not been able to see half of them; that from Fort Kearney to this place, they have averaged one to every mile; about nine tenths of them from the State of Missouri.

With sentiments of respect,
we subscribe ourselves your
brethren in the Gospel,
MILO ANDRUS, Capt.
JAMES LEITCH, Clerk.

Eight miles below Fort Laramie, June 13th, 1880.

Mr. F. J. WHEELING: According to promise I sit on the ground; 11 o'clock at night, I write that the road from Council Bluffs here up the Valley of the Platte is the best I ever saw. We arrived here yesterday all in good health, made the trip in 21 days, laid over 4—say traveled 17 days. We are 8 days in advance of the train that crossed at the Kansasville Ferry at the same time that we crossed at the Council Bluffs Ferry; and 10 days ahead of them that crossed at the same time below the mouth of Platte; the road south side of the Platte is a very hard road to travel. I cannot tell the reason why so many are advised to go that road, when those who do it know it to be the worst road by half; their teams are poor their men sick and drilled down from the fatigue they have had on that road. I would say to all who come after us, by all means take the road north side of the Platte. One large train crossed just behind us at the head of Grand Island over to this side. The two roads are in site of each other for 300 miles, frequently in hailing distance. Our teams would pass them on a slow walk by hundreds; one day we passed over 500 wagons, often from 100 to 300 wagons. We are now ahead of the main body of emigration; 3 days in advance of the St. Joseph Trains. We have killed some Buffalo. I am very tired and must rest; I shall hear from me again first chance. Give my respect to Dr. Clark, Doctor, and all my friends.

Yours, &c.,
A. G. CLARK.

Honorable Ananias. The Columbus Statesman of the 3d has the following:

A telegraphic dispatch from Cleveland, to-day, to the Ohio State Company, announces the fact that Gen. Hinton was taken last night, or this morning, at Wellsburg, on the Ohio river, in Columbus, Ohio.

We have just seen a private dispatch to a gentleman from Columbus, Ohio, stating that Gen. Hinton had been seen at the same place on a boat, in charge of officer Mills. He is said to be "safe as a mine." It comes to direct that there cannot be any error in it. Hinton was arrested for robbing the Mail Express.

We were by the dispatches from New York of the 1st, that the first sale of tickets for the New York and New England route, was held in New York on the 29th. The tickets were sold at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25.

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Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

HOOR—The Senate bill establishing the State government was taken up.

Mr. Boyd moved to amend by adding the bill for Utah. Lost—yeas 66, nays 116.

After further attempts to amend the Senate bill for the admission of California without success, it was ordered to be engrossed—yeas 180, nays 57. The bill was then passed—yeas 150, nays 56.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and took up the Senate bill forming a territorial government for Utah. Attempts were made to insert the Wilcox Provision, which failed.

Mr. Stevens then moved to strike out the amendment providing that when said territory shall apply for admission as a State, she shall be admitted with or without slavery. The motion was lost—yeas 59, nays 85.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to amend the bill.

SENATE—The Texas and New Mexico Omnibus bill was received from the House.

Pending the morning business Douglass asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to take up the Texas bill for the purpose of considering the House amendments.

Mr. Turner objected and the bill was not taken up.

Subsequently after the morning's business had been disposed of, the bill was taken up.

Mr. Douglass stated that the amendments of the House were the Senate's, and not the Mexico bill, with these lines added, "providing that no citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except upon judgment of his peers;" it was moved to amend by substituting "person" for "citizen" and "due course of the law" for "judgment of his peers."

Mr. Chase moved that the rejected amendments of the House be then concurred in—yeas 30, nays 10.

Sept. 9.

Mr. Hubbard moved to amend so as to adjourn this day three weeks, Sept. 30.

The yeas and nays were ordered on this amendment and agreed to—yeas 114, nays 67.

The resolution as amended was then adopted—yeas 117, nays 71. So the House agreed to adjourn three weeks from to-day.

Mr. Olds offered an amendment that the Senators and Representatives from California should receive the same mileage as the Delegate from Oregon.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, opposed, because, he said, it proposed to change an existing law.

Mr. Carter supported the amendment.

Mr. Venable raised a constitutional objection, that there was no State Government or Legislature in California to prescribe time, place or manner of holding the election at the time Representatives were elected as required by the Constitution.

Mr. Schenck referred to the case of Texas.

Mr. Venable did not consider the case analogous.

An amendment to Mr. Olds' amendment was reported, appropriating \$50,000 for new books for the one hundred and thirty members.

Mr. Olds' amendment was adopted, with further amendments, that Babbitt and Smith, late claimants for seats in the House for New Mexico and Utah, be allowed per diem of \$6 from the time of their arrival in Washington till their claims were rejected, and they be allowed \$2 per day for their mileage. This amended, the bill was subsequently reported to the House, and the vote on its passage was yeas 78, nays 77.

The Speaker voted in the negative, thus making a tie, and the bill was adopted.

New York, Sept. 5.

The Empire City arrived from Chicago with San Francisco dates of August 9th. She brings \$1,000,000 in gold. The Georgia, which has not yet arrived, had \$1,500,000. The Panama had arrived at Panama, with two weeks later news. The accounts from California are very cheering.

ANARCHY AT THE MINES.—We are in a state of bad to worse. The miners are up in arms; outrages are beyond endurance, and there is a universal hatred against foreigners. Resolutions have been passed to drive all Mexicans from the mines. At the Mormon Gulch they have received notice to quit in fifteen days, or they will be expelled by force of arms.

The citizens of Stockton held a meeting at the Town House, in view of the alarming state of affairs in San Joaquin, consequent on the recent cruel murders perpetrated by a band of lawless robbers, who infest the roads to the mines of that region. Means were adopted to restore quiet and bring the guilty to justice.

The Panama brings \$2,500,000 in gold. On Bear river the gold diggers average \$8 per day, at Rough and Ready Diggings \$6 per day, at Grass Valley \$3. Nevada city is doing well. The stratum is very rich, yielding \$50 to \$200 per handful. A six pound lump had been sent to San Francisco from the east side of Sierra Nevada, where new diggings have recently been discovered.

New York, Sept. 6.

The Overlook has arrived from Chicago. She brought \$1,500,000 as freight, and \$100,000 in the hands of passengers.

JOHN S. BROWN.—We learn from a gentleman just from St. Louis, that the steamer Julia, laden with goods for this place, struck a snag near the mouth of the Missouri, and sunk in six feet water. Mr. J. G. Robinson, we learn had goods on her to the amount of near \$15,000, and Donald, Sartor & Co. had about \$3,000, all of which we are gratified to learn are covered by insurance. (St. Joseph Advertiser.)

W. H. Stewart, of Virginia, has been appointed Secretary of the Interior, and Chief of the Bureau of Mines, Chief Clerk of the War Department; both appointments have been confirmed by the Senate.

The St. Louis Union learns from their correspondent at the office of the Union, that the report that the Union will not be sent to the West, is entirely unfounded.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

Passage of the California and Utah Bills—The Feeling at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1880.

The members of the Senate and House, last night, seemed to be celebrating the passage of the Boundary Bill, and of New Mexico. What is singular, full half of those members who voted against the bill, seem to be rejoiced at its passage, and to feel that the country is relieved from a great responsibility. All over the city, groups of members were met, and curiously commingled cries of cheers for "Clay," and for "Cass," in short for every body, even for some, among them, opposed to the bill. I mention these facts to show that all parties, all sections, and even voters against settlement, rejoice that the settlement is effected.

The question of the admission of California coming up, an attempt was made by Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, to have an adjournment, but only fifteen or twenty sustained him—not enough to have the eyes and noses as full as it could be, but only ten sustained him, they were South Carolinians with two or three others—but as the eyes and noses could not be obtained, there could be no delays—and thus perished the programme of the evening and nothing a thing to death, on which Mr. Clingman projected his resolution on the floor of the House. The passage of the New Mexico and Boundary bill had had such a soothing effect, that all revolutionary opposition to the admission of California was quashed.

Finally, as you see, almost without a struggle, California is admitted—and when the President signs the bill, California is a State of the Union. The eyes were about three to one—the North going en masse, and many from the South.

The "Utah" bill came up from the Senate. Wentworth attempted in committee to affix the proviso, but mustered but a small vote. Then Mr. Shedden, of Va., attempted in substance to establish slavery by law. Then Mr. Pritch of Indiana, attempted to re-enact the Mexican law, the law of freedom there now, but the House would not countenance the Senate bill a single hair, and so "Utah" wants but the signature of the President to be a Territory belonging to the Union.

The vote on it was close, the Southern extreme ultras voting against it, because slavery was not established by law—and the Wilcox Provision men of the North, because the Provision was not in it.

But a war of words sprung up between Mr. Shedden, of Va., and Mr. Tombs, of Ga. Mr. S. accused the majority of sacrificing Southern rights, and of inflicting outrages upon the South. Mr. Tombs replied to him in words that warmed him once more to the hearts of his old Whig compatriots.

A beautiful quarrel, it is seen, is springing up among the Southern Democracy—the ultra Nullifying Democrats of the Calhoun school, contending for resistance—but such Democrats as Wellborn, of Ga., and Mr. Speaker Cobb, for obedience to the laws—showing that though the South has been unfortunate in the matter, she has not been outraged nor wronged.

The House adjourned, having settled all territorial matters—amid much excitement—but with deep thankfulness, and all dangers were passed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.

The telegraphic correspondent of the Bulletin at Washington, says that "information has been received here by telegraph, from Charleston, stating that the people in that city were furious at the passage of the territorial bill. Upon receipt of the news, a public demonstration was got up and the flag of the Union was trodden under foot. Meetings have been called in a number of districts of South Carolina, to take action upon the present state of affairs."

The Black Flag.

It will be seen by the telegraphic reports, that the hot heads and black hearts of South Carolina, have at length unfurled the banner of rebellion, and trampled the stars and stripes of their glorious country in the dust. Tolerated in their threats, and in their foul denunciations, they have at length acquired to act—to perform the damning treason on their own heads be the consequences. We hope the spirit of Jackson did not with him, and that there is yet patriotism enough animating the heart of the nation, to dictate the proper punishment for such utter disregard of national honor, and of national fealty. The stain that these denunciations have brought upon the common country, time cannot obliterate. Shame, say we, to their abettors, wherever found. What say the nullifiers of Missouri to these proceedings? Will the party in this city assemble and respond? It would be worthy of them. They have countenanced the Southern slaves, in all their treason heretofore, and consistency points that they sanction their course of the crisis. (St. Louis Union.)

CANON STATISTICS.—The New York Express gives the following statistics of the time, and space consumed by honorable Senators during the present session.

Number of days spent in debate, per Senate Journal.

Of which J. D. Davis occupied 54 calendar days, speaking 141.

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St. Joseph Advertiser.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Prizes! MIDDLETON & MILLY.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Are you receiving direct from the Eastern States, the latest and most desirable goods of California Spring and Summer goods, over brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally.

Look at our goods and fancy styles of every variety and latest styles. Clothing and accessories, black and fancy—latest styles. Brown and Nantucket cotton goods—all sorts. Cottons, striped, plaid and plain. Hats and caps, of every description—stylish. Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions. School books and paper—general assortment. Queensware—extra assortment. Hardware.

Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves. Salt, Kewanee, C. A. and table. Ready made clothing, big stock—latest style. Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey. Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the best in big cheap sale.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continues the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Linctant is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1880.

E. J. HARPER, WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER.

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; gold and silver rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies' and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel appliances; thinners; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trinkets; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; corn boots; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles; with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 26, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(Successors to W. H. Bedford.)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware, Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business, at the old stand of the sign of the "LION."

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

W. H. Bedford, having an abundance of warehouse room and a large stock of goods, is prepared to receive, store and forward any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a visit to the new place, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.

O. H. P. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1880.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

FERRIS & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern States, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English hosiery, cloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cambrics; muslins; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; pens and pencils; stationery; musical boxes; and every article that a family or trader could desire. We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of DRY CURED SUGAR, warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their stopping place, and who wish to buy any and every thing, would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than with any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons purchasing of us, will necessarily receive in a few days, we desire to call and show them our goods, and will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1880.

FERRIS & YOUNG.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

The Cheapest Gold in the Mountains.

JUST received per steamer from a general assortment of French Dry Goods and Groceries, including: French Hosiery, French Cambrics, French Muslins, French Blankets, French Calicoes, French Domestics, French Boots and Shoes, French Hats and Caps, French Knives and Forks, French Pens and Pencils, French Stationery, French Musical Boxes, and every article that a family or trader could desire. We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

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